

APPENDIX A

Appendix A

DEFINITIONS

Aquitard	A confining bed that retards but does not prevent the flow of water to or from an adjacent aquifer, a leaky confining bed. It does not readily yield water to wells or springs, but may serve as a storage unit for groundwater (see confining unit).
Community Water System	A waterworks which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.
Confining Unit	<p>(1) A hydrogeologic unit of impermeable or distinctly less permeable material bounding one or more aquifers and is a general term that replaces aquitard, aquifuge, aquiclude.</p> <p>(2) Means a body of impermeable or distinctly less permeable material stratigraphically adjacent to one or more aquifers.</p>
Delineation (delineate)	The process of defining or mapping a boundary that approximates the areas that contribute water to a particular water source used as a public water supply. For surface waters, the land area usually consists of the watershed for a reservoir or stream. For groundwater sources, the boundary typically approximates the surface area that contributes water to the aquifer.
Groundwater Under Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUDIS)	Any water beneath the surface of the ground with (i) significant occurrence of insects or other microorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as <i>Giardia lamblia</i> , or (ii) significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. Direct influence of surface water will be determined by the commissioner in accordance with 12 VAC 5-590-430.
Inorganic Compounds	Compounds that do not contain carbon as one of the combined elements.

Land Use Activity (LUA) Inventory	A list of activities that store, use, or produce chemicals or elements, and that has the potential to release contaminants identified in a state program (contaminants with MCLs plus any others a state considers a health threat) within a source water protection area in an amount which could contribute significantly to the concentration of the contaminants in the source waters of the public water supply.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
Noncommunity Water System	A waterworks that is not a community waterworks but operates at least 60 days out of the year.
Nontransient Noncommunity Water System (NTNC)	A waterworks that is not a community waterworks and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months out of the year.
Potential Sources of Contamination (PSC)	For the purpose of this document, PSCs means those potential sources of contamination sites available from State, Federal and Local Regulatory Agencies and other sources of information such as VPDES discharges, tire piles, landfills, superfund sites, UICs, Industries, etc. PSCs will be located in both Zone 1 and Zone 2.
Sensitivity	The relative ease with which a contaminant applied near the land surface, or to the subsurface, can migrate to the delineated source water area.
Source Water Assessment	Source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to surface and ground water sources that are used to supply public water systems. Each source water assessment consists of a delineation of the source water assessment area, an inventory of land use activities, and a determination of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination.
Source Water Protection Area	The area delineated by the state for a waterworks or including numerous waterworks, whether the source is ground water or surface water or both, as part of the state SWAP approved by EPA under Section 1453 of the SDWA.

Susceptibility	The relative ease with which a contaminant applied near the land surface can migrate to the aquifer of interest under a given set of land use practices and hydrogeologic sensitivity characteristics (land use and sensitivity).
Susceptibility Determination	An analysis to determine, with a clear understanding of where the land use activities are located, the susceptibility of the waterworks in the source water protection area to contamination from these activities.
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)	One of the family of organic man-made compounds generally utilized for agriculture or industrial purposes
Watershed	A topographic boundary area that is the perimeter of the catchment area of a stream.
Volatile Synthetic Organic Compounds (VOC)	One of the family of manmade organic compounds generally characterized by low molecular weight and rapid vaporization at relatively low temperatures or pressures.
Watershed Area	A topographic area that is within a line drawn connecting the highest points uphill of a drinking water intake. from which overland flow drains to the intake.